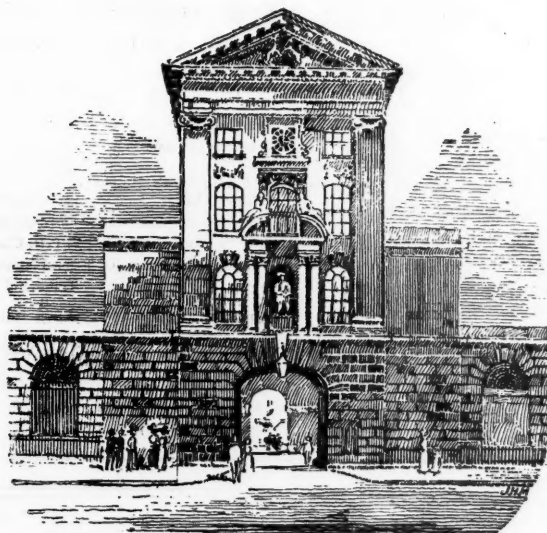


ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL JOURNAL



VOL. XXX.—No. 8.

MAY, 1923.

[PRICE NINEPENCE.]

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St. Bartholomew's Hospital



"Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem."

—Horace, Book ii, Ode iii.

JOURNAL.

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CALENDAR.

Tues., May	1.—Dr. Drysdale and Mr. McAdam Eccles on duty.
Wed., "	2.—Clinical Lecture (Surgery), Mr. Waring.
Fri., "	4.—Sir P. Horton-Smith Hartley and Mr. Rawling on duty.
	Clinical Lecture (Medicine), Dr. Morley Fletcher.
Sat., "	5.—Roulette Dance at Suffolk Galleries, 8.30-1.
Mon., "	7.—Clinical Lecture, Mr. Elmslie.
Tues., "	8.—Sir Thomas Horder and Sir C. Gordon-Watson on duty.
Wed., "	9.—Clinical Lecture (Surgery), Mr. Eccles.
Fri., "	11.—Prof. Fraser and Prof. Gask on duty.
	Clinical Lecture (Medicine), Dr. Drysdale.
	Inter-Hospital Boat Races.
Mon., "	14.—Clinical Lecture, Dr. Cumberbatch.
Tues., "	15.—Dr. Morley Fletcher and Mr. Waring on duty.
Wed., "	16.—Clinical Lecture (Surgery), Mr. Eccles.
Fri., "	18.—Dr. Drysdale and Mr. McAdam Eccles on duty.
	Clinical Lecture (Medicine), Dr. Drysdale.
Sat., "	19.— Last day for receiving matter for June Journal.
Mon., "	21.— Bank Holiday. Only urgent cases seen.
Tues., "	22.—Sir P. Horton-Smith Hartley and Mr. Rawling on duty.
Wed., "	23.—Clinical Lecture (Surgery), Mr. Rawling.
Fri., "	25.—Sir Thomas Horder and Sir C. Gordon-Watson on duty.
	Clinical Lecture (Medicine), Sir Thomas Horder.
Sat., "	26.— Hospital Sports at Winchmore Hill.
Mon., "	28.—Clinical Lecture, Mr. Scott.
Tues., "	29.—Prof. Fraser and Prof. Gask on duty.
Wed., "	30.—Clinical Lecture (Surgery), Sir C. Gordon-Watson.

EDITORIAL.

THE first building of the new Nurses' Home is nearing completion, and efforts are already being made to start as soon as possible to finish the building of the East Block. When it is finished there will be a magnificent frontage along Little Britain.

It must be plain to all that London grows richer in good architecture every year. It will perhaps never be possible in this city (save in a few new roads like Kingsway) to have whole streets composed of fine buildings. The past, which has its memories and beauties, is too much with us for that; but we welcome the tendency to erect large and beautiful buildings wherever possible. The new Nurses' Home will be a dignified and worthy addition to the architectural successes of London.

With regard to the Octocentenary Celebrations the past month has been one of great and continuous work and arrangement. We see that the League of St. Bartholomew's Nurses is to invite delegates to an At Home on the Saturday at the conclusion of the festivities. Thus formally will the Nursing Staff share in the events. Attention is called to the Provisional Programme published on pp. 115-116.

The *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Year Book*—"the little red book"—will this month be published by the Students' Union for the first time since the war. The book contains a list of the various Hospital Clubs and Societies with their committees and a very valuable directory of old Bart.'s men. This directory should prove, and has in the past proved, invaluable to Bart.'s men in recommending to a suitable medical man patients who are going to a distant town. It should in these circumstances be a matter of a moment to see whether any Bart.'s men work in a given town. It is hoped that thus the good comradeship which always rests between men of our Hospital will be strengthened.

This year the book will contain an unusual feature in the long list of Bart.'s men who gave their lives in the Great War.

It gives us much pleasure to announce that the Gifford Edmonds Prize, in connection with the Royal London

Ophthalmic Hospital, has been awarded to Mr. Holmes-Spicer, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Hospital, for an essay on "Parenchymatous Keratitis." Mr. Holmes-Spicer has devoted many years of his professional life to these and other investigations upon the cornea.

The drawings which accompany this essay, all made by Mr. Spicer himself, form a series of fascinating pictures, showing the behaviour of the cornea as a result of deep inflammations.

* * *

We have received the following interesting letter from Mr. Hugh Willoughby :

"DEAR SIR,—In reference to your query in the January issue of the Hospital JOURNAL as to who is the oldest living Bart.'s man I should like to put forward the name of my grandfather, Thomas Palmer Daniel, of Beaminster, Dorset, who is now eighty-seven years of age. He took the M.R.C.S. diploma in 1858, and retired from practice as recently as eighteen months ago. It may be of interest that he is the third of five consecutive generations who have been or are Bart.'s men, myself, my father, grandfather, great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather all having had the honour of being students at various times since about 1740." Although Dr. Daniel is not the oldest living Bart.'s man we congratulate him on his great age, and draw attention to the remarkable and pleasant association of five generations with the Hospital. Are there any who can equal or beat this record?

* * *

The British Medical Association recently offered a series of prizes to medical students for essays on a given subject. For the purposes of the competition the hospitals of Great Britain and Ireland were grouped together in small numbers. We are happy to congratulate Mr. Georges Klionsky on winning the prize in the group available for students of the Hospital.

It is interesting to note that no award was made in the groups comprising the Irish schools and to that composed of the Universities of Birmingham, Bristol and Wales. We can well understand that the Irish have something better (or worse) to do at present than enter for competitions, however amiable. *They*, we hope, are moulding a new country, but why has this important group of the younger Universities which, the Press frequently tells us, are "pulsating with life," not produced anything from their students up to the required standard?

* * *

We call attention to the first list of subscribers to the War Memorial which we publish on page 125. It is much to be hoped that all connected with the Hospital will send a subscription.

We call attention to a second Roulette Dance to be held in aid of the Hospital on Saturday, May 5th, in the Suffolk Galleries. Dancing will be from 8.30 p.m. to 1 a.m. Tickets 8s. 6d. each or £2 5s. for a block of 6, may be obtained from Miss Cullen, 105, Avenue Road, N.W. 3, or from our contributions department.

* * *

This is not the proper place to review books. The proper place for reviews is in small print at the end of the JOURNAL, but when a man has derived as much pleasure from a book as we have from *The Elephant Man*, and *Other Reminiscences*, by Sir Frederick Treves (Cassell, 7s. 6d. net), it is only right and proper to acknowledge it as openly as possible.

A doctor has not much money, but on the whole he does see life. Fortunately not life befrilled in party clothes with a pretty smile upon its lips, as the clergyman, dear good fellow, too often knows it; nor life grim and grasping as the lawyer sees it; but real life, sometimes buoyant and elated with the lifting of a great anxiety; anxious, tired and fretted often, but nearly always pathetically anxious to be natural and to have done for a little while with the poor shams which civilisation extorts as a price for her benefits. And so when a doctor writes there is often displayed an unusual insight into human nature. In the book before us a great surgeon recounts some of the experiences of his professional life. Many, we imagine, could tell as good stories, but few have the gift of narrative which, fortunately for us, Sir Frederick Treves possesses.

There are two chapters which, in our opinion, stand out from the rest. "The Elephant Man" is the life-story of a being most hideously deformed, an exhibit in a show:

"As a specimen of humanity, Merrick was ignoble and repulsive, but the spirit of Merrick, if it could be seen in the form of the living, would assume the figure of an upstanding and heroic man, smooth browed and clean of limb, and with eyes that flashed undaunted courage."

The other is the story of a young surgeon married to a lovely and loved girl who, seized with appendicitis, persuades her husband himself to operate upon her:

"For a time all went well. He was showing off, he felt, with some effect. But when the depths of the wound were reached a condition of things was found which puzzled him. Structures were confused and matted together, and so obscured as to be unrecognisable. He had read of nothing like this in his books. It was the tenth case. He became uneasy and, indeed, alarmed, as one who had lost his way. He ceased to chatter. He tried to retain his attitude of coolness and command. He must be bold, he kept saying to himself. He made blind efforts to find his course, became wild and finally reckless. Then a terrible thing happened. There was a tear—something gave way—something gushed forth. His heart seemed to stop. He thought he should faint. A cold sweat broke out upon his brow. He ceased to speak. His trembling fingers groped aimlessly in the depths of the wound. His friend asked: 'What has happened?' He replied with a sickly fury: 'Shut up!'

"He then tried to repair the damage he had done; took up instrument after instrument and dropped them again until the patient's body was covered with soiled and discarded forceps, knives and clamps. He wiped the sweat from his brow with his hand and left a wide streak of blood across his forehead. His knees shook and he stamped to try to stop them. He cursed the doctor who was helping him, crying out: 'For God's sake do this,' or 'For God's sake don't do that'; sighed like a suffocating man; looked vacantly round the room as if for help; looked appealingly to his wife's masked face for some sign of her tender comfort, but she was more than dumb."

Later the wretched man went to her bedroom. She raised her head, smiled radiantly, whispered "Wonderful boy,"—and died. The story is almost too poignant to read.

But these are the greyer patches in the book—the shadows showing the sunshine. Listen to this magnificent description of the old type receiving-room sister:

"The Receiving Room nurse was, in old days, without exception the most remarkable woman in the hospital. She appeared as a short, fat, comfortable person of middle age, with a ruddy face and a decided look of assurance. She was without education, and yet her experience of casualties of all kinds—from a bee-sting to sudden death—was vast and indeed unique. She was entirely self-taught, for there were no trained nurses in those days. She was of the school of Mrs. Gamp, was a woman of courage and of infinite resource, an expert in the treatment of the violent and in the crushing of anyone who gave her what she called 'lip.' She was possessed of much humour, was coarse in her language, abrupt, yet not unkindly in her manner, very indulgent towards the drunkard and very skilled in handling him. She was apt to boast that there was no man living she would not 'stand up to.' She called every male over fifty 'Daddy' and every one under that age 'My Son.' She would tackle a shrieking woman as a terrier tackles a rat, while the woman who 'sauced' her soon reduced to a condition of palsy. She objected to the display of emotion or of feeling in any form, and was apt to speak of members of her sex as a 'watery-headed lot.'"

Many interesting points are discussed with which space will not permit us to deal. Of the relative courage of men and women in extremes, he says:

"Speaking generally women bear pain better than men. They endure a long illness better, both physically and morally. They are more patient and submissive, less defiant of fate and, I think I may add, more logical."

This would probably be the opinion of most medical men.

An interesting chapter is given to the discussion of M. Flammarion's book *At the Moment of Death*, in which the eminent astronomer affirms that in addition to the physical body there is an astral body or psychic element which is imponderable and gifted with special intrinsic faculties capable of functioning apart from the physical organism and of manifesting itself at a distance. Of this Sir Frederick Treves remarks: "In the experience of a life-time I have never met with a single circumstance which would confirm or support the propositions advanced by M. Flammarion."

There is one sentence which, with deference to the opinions of so great a surgeon, we would take leave to doubt: "At the present time a well-instructed school-girl could reduce a recent hip-dislocation unaided." We well remember a scene in Theatre D some months ago.

On the floor in the centre was deposited a large navvy, apparently not gratified at finding himself the centre of unusual interest. Around him were grouped the entire Resident Staff. Some held bits of him. Others were there merely to cheer on those heated with the fray. The Night Super added a touch of respectability to the scene. Finally, under deep anaesthesia, the hip was reduced. But it would have taken a pretty tough school-girl, however well instructed, to do this thing.

Sir Frederick Treves' book is perfectly delightful.

NOTICE TO OLD BART'S MEN ON THE OCTOCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME.



At the time of the Octocentenary Celebrations is drawing close, the programme of events which has been arranged is sure to be of interest to old Bart.'s men. It is as follows:

Tuesday, June 5th, 1923.

- 10.30 a.m. Service at the Priory Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Great.
Preacher: The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester, D.D.
- 12.0 noon. Solemnity in the Hospital Quadrangle.
- 1.30 p.m. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor will entertain the Delegates at Luncheon at the Mansion House.
- 3.0 p.m. Reception of Addresses from the Delegates by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., President of the Hospital, at the Guildhall.

Wednesday, June 6th, 1923.

- 11 a.m. Bartholomew Fair will be opened by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.
- 2 p.m.—7 p.m. The Fair will be open to the Public. Tickets 5s. each (inclusive of tax).
Tableaux in the Great Hall, illustrative of events in the history of the Hospital.
Reception of Delegates at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- 7 p.m. for 7.30 p.m. Old Students' Dinner at Merchant Taylors' Hall.

Thursday, June 7th, 1923.

- Tableaux in the Great Hall.
- 2 p.m.—7 p.m. Bartholomew Fair will be open to the Public. Tickets 2s. 6d. each (inclusive of tax).
- 8.30 p.m. Conversazione in the Hospital and Medical College, during which Bartholomew Fair will be open to guests.

Friday, June 8th, 1923.

2 p.m. to 7 p.m. Bartholomew Fair will be open to the Public. Tickets 2s. 6d. each (inclusive of tax).

A meeting of the Rahere Masonic Lodge will be held at Freemasons' Hall. The Duke of Connaught will be present.

Saturday, June 9th, 1923.

A Cricket Match, "Past v. Present," will be played on the Hospital Ground at Winchmore Hill.

4 p.m.—6 p.m. League of St. Bartholomew's Nurses "At Home" to the Delegates in the Great Hall.

An Exhibition of Historical and Scientific interest will be held within the Hospital during the Celebrations.

All tickets for the Fair must be purchased in advance.

During the Celebrations tableaux illustrating the events of the history of the Hospital will be given in the Great Hall, for which a small charge for admission will be made. Exhibitions of historical and scientific interest will also be held in the Hospital at this period.

It is obvious that at some of these meetings the accommodation will be limited, especially at the Reception at the Guildhall, the chief function of the Celebrations. It is very important, therefore, that all old Bart.'s men desirous of being present should communicate with the secretary of the Receptions Committee on or before May 14th. If the number of those desiring to be present is very large, it will only be possible to send invitations to those making the earliest applications. As admission to the other functions will also be by ticket, it is advisable that those intending to be present should specify for which functions they would like invitations.

SONNET TO SLEEP.

Thou blest dispenser of forgetfulness,
That hither from thy throne on noiseless wing
Dost glide, and with oblivion's happiness
Crown the long travail which the day doth bring;
There are who foolishly mislike thy sway,
And, whenas thou thy steps to earth dost turn,
Do revel; and, through hours unlit by day,
The midnight oil in dance and riot burn.
O may I ever welcome, as before,
Thy gentle pow'r, and thy soft influence feel,
When from thy magic vial thou dost pour
On tired lids the precious drops that heal,
And wrapping us in peaceful slumber deep,
The soul in thy sweet anæsthetic steep.

ALEX. E. ROCHE.

THE OCTOCENTENARY OF THE FOUNDATION.

12. THE STEWARD.

By Sir D'ARCY POWER, K.B.E.

THE Steward is one of the most hardly worked officials in the Hospital. His home is a doll's house just inside the Little Britain Gate, but its size is of no importance for he only has time to sleep there. His official quarters consist of the "Steward's Office," an interesting room on the left of the archway as one enters the Hospital by King Henry VIII Gate. Here he reigns supreme but secluded on the rare occasions when he finds time to sit. Students see very little of him or of his work, but to the resident staff he is a tower of strength and an ever-present refuge in time of trouble. Those who are wise take counsel with him and the very wise follow his advice; the more self-reliant act independently, and learn by bitter experience that it "takes all kinds to make a world"—a fact which he would have taught them in a word, for it is a fundamental point in his training. To the great outside public he is the visible incarnation of the Hospital. By him and his staff they are formally admitted, and from him they gain the first intimation that they will be treated courteously, sympathetically, and not as the beasts that perish. First impressions are everything, and thanks to the long tradition of the Steward's Office the Hospital has a well-deserved reputation for good amongst the surrounding poor. The tradition was set by Mark Morris, whose portrait by Sir W. W. Ouless hangs in the office he loved so well and inhabited for so long. Chosen by Sir James Paget as an assistant in the Museum in 1840, he became Curator of the Surgery in 1850, and was promoted to be Steward in 1859, an office he held until his death in 1895. During the whole of this long period he so acted as a buffer between the public and the Hospital that there were very few "incidents" and scandals to be reported or commented upon. Endowed with great commonsense, conscientious and fatigue proof, Morris held his own by his quick wit and great power of repartee. The senior and junior staff chaffed him equally—always in a good-tempered way, for the desire was irresistible and Morris never lost his temper—but there were very few encounters in which he did not come off victorious, even when a Savory or a Lockwood had been the assailant.

Mark Morris having died full of years, his place was taken by Arthur Watkins, who had been Assistant Steward for eight years. Watkins thus learnt the Morris

tradition, which he carried out most faithfully for twenty-nine years, giving advice freely but unostentatiously.

The Steward's Office in itself is worthy of a visit as an example of an untouched room of the early Georgian period. The heavily gilded centre chandelier, carved in oak, has a band round it with the legend "Opus Johannis Freke hujusce noso comii chirurgi 1735" (wrought by John Freke, surgeon of this hospital, 1735). Freke is buried with his wife in the Hospital Church under the canopy of an ancient tomb, which possibly belonged to one of the masters of the Hospital under the old foundation. He is mentioned in *Tom Jones*, was the first Curator of the Museum, practised ophthalmic surgery, and induced the Governors to buy an electrical machine for the treatment of the patients. The Steward's Office also contains two interesting carved wooden figures, the one a torso of a sailor which had been a sign placed over the "Sailors Ward," in the sixteenth century; the other a whole-length figure known to us as "The Crippled Soldier," which was standing in the cloisters of the old Hospital, and perhaps goes back to the campaigns in the reign of Henry VIII. A silver model of this figure, made by Mr. Omar Ramsden, was given to me by my house-surgeons and assistant surgeons when I resigned my place on the active staff in 1920, and is amongst my most treasured possessions.

A LAST CHANCE FOR THE D.P.H.

MANY men after qualifying and going into practice are astonished to find that, in the eyes of the public the Diploma in Public Health has a very great value. Deservedly or otherwise, its reputation as a piece of useful post-graduate work stands high, and when applying for all kinds of appointments, whether connected with public health or not, the possession of the diploma often means all the difference between success and failure. As soon as this fact is realised the average practitioner registers a vow to get the diploma at some convenient time in the future, and, like most good resolutions, it gets postponed indefinitely.

The time, however, has now arrived when every qualified man must make up his mind definitely whether he intends to obtain this valuable hall-mark or not. It is still possible for him to take out the courses under the old regulations and to obtain the diploma, but, unless he enters at once and starts the necessary courses during the coming term, he will, in all probability, never be able to do it at all.

The reason why it is now urgently necessary for every qualified man to make up his mind about the Diploma

in Public Health is because the new regulations will be in force in 1924. These regulations entirely alter the situation. At present the courses for the D.P.H. can be attended by even a fairly busy practitioner, but the new regulations make it necessary to devote practically one's whole time to the work for at least a year, or about half time for two years.

For those who possess the Diploma, and from the point of view of the public health, these changes will be most beneficial, and only those who are prepared to go through a long course of training, and to pass a searching examination at the end of it, will be able to enter the public health service, entrance to which will be restricted to those who possess the diploma.

For these reasons we may expect a large number of entries for the D.P.H. courses during the summer and autumn terms, and all those who desire to take advantage of the old regulations should make application at once.

FROM BART'S TO TYBURN TREE.

By KENNETH ROGERS, O.B.E., M.D.

AS the Octocentenary of St. Bartholomew's approaches, I thought it might be of some interest to those who may not be acquainted with Holborn and Oxford Street as they were in former times, to write an account of a walk from Newgate to Tyburn (Marble Arch), noticing as we go the few remains of Old London that have survived.

As we leave the Hospital by the main gate and enter Smithfield, we must first recollect that we are already outside the walls of the old City of London, which ran obliquely from Newgate (the new gate cut through them to relieve the great congestion of traffic through Ludgate), towards St. Giles', Cripplegate. Smithfield is much smaller in extent than it was in ancient times, when there was a large horsepond in it, and when, each year, the famous Bartholomew Fair was held within it. This was originally for mercers and drapers, who had their booths, and later became a scene of rather disreputable merry-making, with booths and tents for travelling actors, fat women, human and animal monstrosities, etc., which frequently led to disturbances and broils (settled at the Pie Powder Court, a sort of rough and ready Law Court, held in an upper room at the "Hand and Shears" public-house, and alluded to by Ben Jonson in "Bartholomew Fair," when Leatherhead says, "Go to, old Joan, I'll talk with you anon, and take you down, too, afore Justice Overdo: he is the man must charm you, I'll have you in the Pie-poudres").

At that time Smithfield and Newgate were separated from the west by the comparatively deep valley (that followed the line of the present Farringdon Street direct to Blackfriars Bridge) of the Fleet River, joined by the stream called the Hole Bourne—the "stream in the Hole," for this derivation of its name seems more probable than old Stow's one of *Old Bourne*. The Hole Bourne ran along the line of Saffron Hill Lane, and, at the bottom of Snow Hill, was crossed by the main western road, the bridge being called Holebourne Bridge—thus we see that all the streets and lanes running west from Smithfield and the Old Bailey were cut off from the west by this stream, the Holebourne and Fleet River. The only other bridge of any note was the Fleet Bridge, giving access from Ludgate Hill to Fleet Street, but this does not concern us to-day.

If I have not already, by this preamble, frightened away the small knot of enthusiasts who I hoped would accompany me, we will turn to the left from Bart.'s, down Giltspur Street, which name again makes me digress. It was probably so called from the fact that the Knights in medieval times used to ride up this street to the Tourneys, then held in Smithfield; having been armed and mounted at the Tower Royall in Vintry Ward, they rode along Knightriders Street, and Creed Lane, leaving the City by Ludgate, and so up the Old Bailey to this Giltspur Street.

On the right of Giltspur Street stands the Statue of the Fat Boy, now on the corner of Messrs. Schall's new premises, but formerly outside "The Fortune of War" public-house; this was set up by a militant Puritan to commemorate the Great Fire of 1666, which *he* attributed to divine chastisement for the sins of London, especially *gluttony*! (notice his puffy cheeks). A few yards farther down we come to St. Sepulchre's Church, and on our left stood Newgate, one of the gates through the City Wall.

St. Sepulchre's blazed furiously in the Fire, but fortunately the Tower, from which eye-witnesses saw the flames issuing, was strong enough to be left, so escaping the ruthlessly destroying hand of that clever architect, but unscrupulous destroyer of old Gothic buildings, Sir Christopher Wren, and which, in the full flood of the fashion for the Italian style, he unfortunately did not appreciate.

Let us enter the Church, if only for a few minutes, for the interior is pleasing: on the wall, to the left, is preserved in a glass case a small hand bell, which was formerly rung by a sanctimonious old rogue outside the *condemned cell* in Newgate Prison over the way the night before an execution at Tyburn; having aroused the unfortunate wretch with his bell, the old sportsman then proceeded to recite a psalm for his edification.

Leaving St. Sepulchre's on our journey west, we now

bear to the right, down Snow Hill* (or Snor Hill as old Stow calls it in 1598), thus avoiding the usual modern thoroughfare to Holborn Viaduct. Just below St. Sepulchre's there stood in former years an ancient Inn, or hostelry, which Stow mentions in his Survey: "Next to this Church is a fair and large inn for receipt of travellers, and hath to sign the Saracen's head." Dickens describes its coachyard, with two Saracens' heads frowning from its portals—but of this, alas, there is no vestige left.

We continue down Snow Hill, and on arriving at its foot must remember that in olden times the Hole Bourne here ran straight down to join the Fleet River; this river was gradually arched over, the last part left open being the portion nearest the Thames, called Fleet Ditch. We must now look out for our crossing, Holborn Bridge, to take us on our journey west. From the corner of Snow Hill we take our line direct towards the Church tower of St. Andrew's, Holborn; for the old road to Oxford Street, after crossing Holborn Bridge, at once began to ascend the steep Holbourne Hill, called "the heavy hill," passing close in front of St. Andrew's. Ben Jonson makes fat Ursula, who had the booth for roast sucking-pigs in Bartholomew Fair, allude to the "fatal" cart on its way along Holborn Hill:

"KNOCKEM: What! my little lean Ursula! art thou alive yet, with thy litter of pigs to grunt out another Bartholomew Fair? Ha!

"URSULA: Yes, and to amble a foot, when the Fair is done, to hear you groan out of a cart, up the heavy hill—

"KNOCKEM: Of Holbourn, Ursula, mean'st thou so? for what, for what, pretty Urse?

"URSULA: For cutting halfpenny purses, or stealing little penny dogs out o' the Fair."

The Viaduct has so altered this part that it is not easy to picture the scene as it was; we must therefore pass under the Viaduct and take the first turning to the right, called Plum Tree Court (whether from a fair garden of a mansion in former days, or an inn sign, I know not), but do not expect, my friends, to detect any plum or other sort of tree here to-day. This leads us up to Shoe Lane and St. Andrew's Church. Now in Stow's time St. Andrew's stood at the extreme corner of Shoe Lane; the present continuation of the lane to the modern Charterhouse Street is new. It is worth our while to go round St. Andrew's Church, and to visit its interior; it escaped the Fire, but was in a bad state, so Wren rebuilt it, but only gave a casing of Portland stone to the exterior of the Tower; to me there is something very pleasing in this interior, and, as is the case with all these old churches, the wonderful calm and stillness, with the

* For simplicity I assume that Snow Hill is unchanged, as the course of the original hill is rather complicated, and has long disappeared.

subdued light, give a strange contrast to the bustle of the streets outside.

This Church then stood up well, on the left of "the heavy hill," where, by the way, the horses had a great struggle in old days, and there were many accidents, but it is now slightly *below* the modern Viaduct level.

Leaving St. Andrew's and keeping on our old, or *low* level, by the street of that name, we reach Holborn Circus, and right opposite to us stood Ely House, the town palace of the Bishops of Ely; and here, though a much hackneyed quotation, I suppose I must mention that it had famous gardens stretching away to the north, so Shakespeare (from "Holinshed") makes Richard III say:

"My Lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn,
I saw good strawberries in your garden there,
I do beseech you send for some of them."

This Palace is, or should be, kept green in Londoners' memory by *Ely Place*, though thousands pass by it daily without a glance or a thought; but here, my good friends, I assert myself, and pluck you firmly by the sleeve, sternly forbidding your escape! for in this Ely Place is one of the hidden treasures of London, curiously overlooked by many, the exquisite Chapel of Saint Etheldreda (or St. Audrey), the Saxon Princess and patroness of Ely; formerly the Chapel of the Bishop's Palace, and now once again in the keeping of the Church of Rome.

We enter the quaint remains of the cloistered quadrangle from Ely Place, and visit the lower, or crypt, Chapel first, and having noticed its features of interest, go on to the main or upper Chapel, with its glorious traceried windows. The East and West windows differ in detail of tracery, but both are very beautiful, dating from about 1290. It was in Ely House that "old John of Gaunt" (so called from his birthplace, *Ghent*), died in 1399: "time-honoured Lancaster," who therefore knew the Chapel, though in far different surroundings.

As we leave this beautiful relic of Ely House, and turn back towards Holborn, we notice a small arched passage under the house on the right, and leading through to Hatton Garden. A few steps down this brings us to a curious survival of older London, an old house, "The Mitre Inn," with a mitre for sign, and claiming to date from 1546. This date tallies well with the seizure of the Church property, but the interesting point is, whether any part of this house existed amongst the lesser buildings of the Bishop's Palace? Formerly Ely House had a second courtyard with a frontage and entrance to Holborn.

Beyond Ely Place the street called *Hatton Garden* calls two images to our mind: one pleasant, the old *gardens* of Ely House stretching away to the north; the second not so pleasing, one of the many Tudor land-grabbers who

rose on the ruins of the feudal nobility, and on the seizure of the old Church properties—*Sir Christopher Hatton*. But judge him not too harshly, for his greed was but the common heritage of mortals!

After leaving Hatton Garden we walk along Holborn, and on our right notice the wreck of the Old Bell Inn, enveloped by Messrs. Gamage's huge premises. The Bell Inn was for two centuries or more a famous coaching house (I always try to picture the coaches, fully laden with passengers, coming out of these old yards, or entering them after their long journey from York or Exeter), and as a student at Bart.'s I well remember its delightful old galleried yard, but this, and the handsome old house, were swept away about 1897.

Just beyond this, on the right, Brooke Street was named after Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, who probably had his mansion here, and beyond this is Leather Lane; both of these streets had still some artistically squalid houses when I first knew them in 1887, but are now smothered by the huge modern buildings in Holborn.

We now reach Gray's Inn Lane (I fear our progress has been slow since leaving Bart.'s, but we will speed up shortly!), and opposite us we see the famous old gabled houses, the frontage of Staple Inn, formerly an Inn of Chancery, and, before the lawyers took it, for a time the headquarters of the great staple industry of Old England, the *wool*. We must enter the quaint old courtyard, surrounded by delightful 18th century houses, in one of which Dr. Johnson had chambers for a time, and, if possible, peep into its old Hall. An old-world calm seems to reign within the quadrangle.

Leaving this, let us cross over Holborn and wander for a while round the peaceful old precincts of Gray's Inn, bearing in mind that long ago it was quite the thing for country gentlemen to send one of their sons to enter one or other of these Inns of Court, nominally to study for the Law, though the vast majority of the students were not "called" to the Bar.

While in Gray's Inn we must, by hook or by crook, get leave to visit its interesting old Hall and Chapel. We may try to picture its students, in old days, arriving by coach at the "Old Bell Inn" yard, or the "Black Bull" adjoining, those from the east arriving there after toiling up the steep Highbury Hill.

We must now again enter Holborn (or we shall never reach Marble Arch to-day), and bear in mind that just west of Staple Inn there stood, in old days, a block of houses in the street, called the "Middle Row," which interfered with the increasing traffic and were taken down. Fetter Lane, on the south side, Stow calls Fewter Lane—he says from *fewters*, or idle fellows, frequenting it (but I should think perhaps from makers of *felt*, or lance rests, M.E. *feuter*?). Chancery Lane we cannot visit to-day;

it is still an offset of the lawyers' domain in the Temple; and next we pass the Turnstile to Lincoln's Inn Fields, another place worthy of many visits, containing not only the College of Surgeons' Museum, but many fine and handsome old houses, notably one on the north corner of its western side; and also the comparatively unknown Soane Museum, with its Hogarth pictures.

Beyond this, pursuing our track west, we come to Broad Street, formerly Broad St. Giles', and down this we must bear to the left, leaving the modern New Oxford Street, for down Broad Street the old roadway ran. Here we may imagine, as we come in sight of the spire of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, that we have been overtaken by the noisy rabble accompanying the fatal *cart*, in which is seated one of the poor wretches who followed one another frequently down this road in the 18th century, on their last earthly journey to the gallows at Tyburn. Imagine the rabble, laughing, joking and pushing as near to the cart as the armed guard allows them; the victim's friends or sympathisers shouting such words of encouragement as seem fitting, others hooting. Here, a short distance down Broad Street, from the mouth of Drury Lane (which here enters the old road), a further large and noisy addition to our rabble is belched forth, while the *habitues* of the "White Hart" Inn, at the corner of Drury Lane, gaze out of the windows, or, tankard in hand, stand outside to watch the familiar procession.

With what mixed feelings our friend *in the cart* (in every sense!) must have seen the steeple of St. Giles' as it came into sight. Sitting there, in the midst of this babel of voices, the nosegay in his hand (which was given him at St. Sepulchre's Church, hard by his start from Newgate), what were his feelings as he approached the scene, where he knew there would be another halt to the progress of the grim procession? For what? for a large tankard of ale to be presented to him, to moisten his parched lips and throat! Yet we read of some who carried themselves well, gay and debonair, and who toasted the *ladies* (who appear to have enjoyed these processions vastly) in a most gallant and light-hearted manner. Like Lord Tomnoddy and Sir Carnaby Jenks of the Blues, of Ingoldsby fame, we cannot "hang a man over again," or it would be interesting to know whether the excitement of this noisy progress was really more, or was it less, nerve-racking, than the modern cold and grim silence and seclusion? Whether the *ale* was presented to the criminal in the cart from the predecessor of the modern "Angel Inn," adjoining St. Giles', I know not.

Let us escape for a moment into the dreary churchyard of St. Giles' "in the fields," a waste of bare earth and leggy privet bushes all the winter, and observe its inhabitants—a swarm of *cats*; cats of every colour, size and degree of wretchedness; and next notice a large

raised flat tombstone on our left, to "Richard Pendrell, conductor and preserver to His Majesty King Charles II, after his escape from Worcester fight, 1651. He died July 8th, 1671." St. Giles' was originally founded as a hospital for lepers; the present Church was built by Gibb's pupil, Flitcroft, in 1730.

But now the procession has started once more, and we will follow discreetly in its wake; leaving St. Giles', we walk up the short High Street, and here rejoin the modern road, Oxford Street; noticing on our right the road to the fields and Tottenham Court, with the gardens of Montague House (the British Museum), and beyond this Lambs Conduit Fields, on its right side (and the small village of Pancras with its wells, a little further to the north, and quite in the country). Continuing west down Oxford Street, by the time Rocque made his map in 1741 the streets leading off north and south were much as they are now; but beyond the line of the Marylebone Road ("the new road from Paddington to Islington") on the north there was nothing but fields and open country; Soho Square was there on the south; and Berners Street, Great Titchfield Street and Portland Street (leading to "The Green Man") on the north. Regent Street we should not see, for this was yet to come, swallowing up "Great Swallow Street," whose course it followed; to our right, but not seen, lay the famous Marylebone Gardens, frequented by the nobility and gentry (and others).

So (I hope you are not wearied) we come to the turnpike, near the Marble Arch, and there see the famous three-cornered gallows, the Tyburn "Tree"; and here, the discourse having proved inordinately long for so short a walk, we will halt to-day. Fortunately we need not say with Romeo (and our friend in the cart), "O here will I set up my Everlasting rest"; nor even, I hope, feel so exhausted as poor Titus Oates, who having been whipped once "at the cart's tail," in 1685, from Newgate Jail to Aldgate, a few days later was called on to repeat the performance, but to Tyburn this time, and, being unable to *walk*, was dragged there on a hurdle, again being "whipped" all the way, and the roads were not asphalted, nor even macadamised in his day! But, once more, a truce to this incontinence of verbiage; I have got some few of you to Tyburn, and must away, and leave you to get back as best you can.

ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY!

A window cleaner fell from a house in Pembridge Gardens, Bayswater, W., and was killed.

It is understood that the man, when questioned this morning, was able to clear up the matter satisfactorily.—*From the Evening Standard, January 31st, 1923.*

OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF INFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY PASSAGES BY VACCINE THERAPY.

By ROWLAND J. PERKINS, M.D.(Lond.), M.R.C.P.

THE affections of the respiratory passages at present treated by vaccine therapy are recurrent attacks of acute coryza, chronic nasal catarrh, recurrent attacks of acute bronchitis, and chronic bronchitis.

The results of vaccine therapy are by no means uniformly good, but in some cases striking results are obtained when other methods of treatment have failed.

On the whole much better results are obtained by the use of autogenous vaccines than with stock vaccines; this even applies to those cases in which films are made to ascertain the main varieties of organisms present, and thus giving stock vaccines of organisms found in the film. Hence the strain of organism present is of as much importance in this as in other varieties of vaccine therapy.

Method of making the culture.—In making the culture the following methods should be chosen in the various cases:

In recurrent attacks of acute coryza it is best to wait for an attack before making the culture, because the causal organism is present during the attack, but is often absent on other occasions. In any case pure primary cultures are much more likely to be obtained in these cases, and the cases in which the primary culture is pure or nearly so are the ones which are most likely to benefit by vaccine treatment.

The culture is best made by means of West's swab from the nasopharynx, care being taken to draw the swab well into the glass tube before the latter is removed from its position behind the soft palate. Exclusion of contamination with saliva is very important. Culture is best made on blood legumin agar, fresh blood being used and mixed with the agar whilst this latter is melted. Plate cultures are used, and the end of the swab is stroked across the surface of the medium. The mucus deposited is then spread as widely as possible over the surface of the medium in the ordinary way of making cultures.

In the case of chronic nasal catarrh the culture is made in exactly the same way, but if there are no acute attacks it is made any time.

In the case of bronchitis, if there are recurrent acute attacks one of these is awaited before the culture is made. But in the case of chronic bronchitis with no acute attacks it is useless to procrastinate. In both the sputum is used for culture and is obtained as follows:

On getting up in the morning the patient should rinse

out his mouth and gargle his throat with sterile water, and should then cough and expectorate into a sterile bottle. If he has a copious supply of sputum, as is usually the case, he may be told to reject the first lot of sputum, and expectorate the second into the sterile bottle. Cultures are then made from the sputum by spreading a little on the same medium as that used before.

Of considerable importance is the prevention of the cultures from becoming cold before incubation, and in the case of bronchitis, preventing the sputum from becoming cold before the culture is made, owing to the delicacy of such organisms as the pneumococcus. It is practically useless to trust to postal transit. The best method is to transport the cultures or the sputum in some form of hot-water jacket apparatus so that they remain at body temperature the whole time. A large number of the failures in the case of bronchitis are due to the sputum having been allowed to become cold before the culture is made.

Organisms found.—The commonest organisms to be found are the pneumococcus, *Micrococcus catarrhalis*, streptococcus, usually non-hæmolytic but frequently hæmolytic, either in pure culture or in mixtures. Occasionally staphylococci have been found mixed with other organisms, possibly as contaminations, and *B. Friedlander* and *B. Pfeiffer* are sometimes found. The latter, if present, is usually in fairly pure culture. I have noticed no appreciable difference between the type of organism present in the sputum and in the nasopharynx cultures.

The vaccine is best prepared from the primary culture, and if a mixture of organisms is found it is best to make a mixed shrapnell variety vaccine rather than attempting to isolate a single organism. Should any contaminations be present it is better to start all over again rather than to attempt isolating the required organisms by subculture. It appears that somehow the potency of the organism for immunisation diminishes, as does its virulence on subculture on artificial media.

Doses of vaccine and intervals.—It is best to start with a small dose no matter what organism be present. A safe dose for any of the ordinary varieties is 2 millions. If no reaction occurs, this may be doubled at the end of a week, and so on until a reaction is produced. When this occurs repeat the dose that produced it, if this is mild, or if severe, halve it. An interval of one week should be allowed to elapse between the reaction and the succeeding dose.

There need be no hesitation in pushing the vaccine to large doses such as 2000 million or more.

Precautions.—In no case must a dose of vaccine be given during an acute attack if such be present, nor during the three to four days after this has subsided.

In the case of the chronic nasal catarrhs, it is important

that there be no such condition as polypi or locked-up sepsis in the ethmoid or other sinuses, or nasal obstruction. Hence it is a good plan to allow the patient to see a rhinologist and get any of these defects remedied before treatment is attempted. Likewise if deafness be a complicating condition, he should be previously seen by an aural surgeon.

Results.—As has previously been stated the results are by no means uniform. The worst results are obtained in cases of chronic nasal catarrh with a mixture of organisms. Better results are obtained in chronic cases with a single organism. The best results are obtained in cases of recurrent acute coryza, and recurrent acute bronchitis with a single organism present.

The result varies considerably with the organism isolated. The most satisfactory organism I have found is the *Micrococcus catarrhalis*. The immunity is fairly easily established and appears to be lasting. The pneumococcal cases react well to treatment but the immunity is by no means lasting, and in these cases it is necessary to give a dose per month during the winter months of the year when the course described has been completed.

Perhaps the most variable organism is the streptococcus, but I am inclined to think the hæmolytic variety is the more satisfactory.

TABETIC ANALGESIA IN SURGERY.

By GEOFFREY KEYNES, F.R.C.S.,

Chief Assistant, Surgical Professorial Unit, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

LATE one evening at the beginning of August, 1922, a manufacturer's agent, aged 39, was brought into the surgery suffering from an injury to his left thigh. The patient seemed to be of a cheerful disposition and very readily submitted himself to examination. He was even eager as he lay upon the stretcher to lift up his left leg, and to exhibit the curious kink which then appeared about the middle of his thigh. This was thought to be unusual in a patient who was obviously suffering from a fracture of the femur, but his seeming indifference to the pain of his injury was provisionally attributed, together with his somewhat exaggerated cheerfulness (exaggerated, that is to say, considering the circumstances), to a temporary alcoholic exaltation. At this stage the patient was also very communicative concerning the incident which had resulted in his present unfortunate state. He was, he said, "trying to do the splits" for the entertainment of his friends, when his left leg suddenly became limp and

he found that he was unable to stand. He seemed almost ready to repeat the performance there and then for the benefit of the police sergeant and the dressers, and was only deterred by the difficulty he experienced in standing. He was forthwith wisely confined in a Thomas's splint by the house-surgeon, who felt a natural anxiety for his femoral artery, and he was taken to the ward. His state of complete absence of sensibility to pain was found to be of great assistance in applying the Thomas's splint with weight extension, as the limb could be freely handled without the aid of an anæsthetist.

On the following day the patient's demeanour was more serious, but still there was no pain, and it was soon discovered that he had small, fixed pupils, that no knee-jerk could be obtained in the right leg, and that the right foot gave an extensor plantar reflex. A diagnosis of tabes was confirmed by the patient's statement that syphilis had been acquired seventeen years before. He was given mercurial treatment for a period of two years; he was then told that he was cured as "he didn't have it badly," and that he could safely marry, which he soon afterwards did. In 1917, however, he developed a gummatous ulcer of his tongue, for which he was given arsenic and potassium iodide. In 1920 his Wassermann reaction was found still to be positive and he was given a course of salvarsan injections. His knee-jerks were then found to be absent, but he had had occasional pains in both legs since 1910.

The patient furnished this information very readily, but he was now exceedingly anxious to correct any impression of frivolity which he was afraid he might have given on the previous evening. He was much concerned to deny absolutely the story that he was "doing the splits," and now explained that as he was walking home he had slipped forwards on his heels, and found himself unable to get up again. His behaviour, we were given to understand, had been entirely decorous, and the accident was undoubtedly due to the malicious intervention of a piece of orange-peel. It would have been tactless to press the inquiry any further.

At the time when the Thomas's splint and extension were applied there were found to be three inches of shortening in the left femur. The patient's progress during the next fortnight was unsatisfactory. The thigh was very much swollen and tense with extravasated blood, and the shortening was not materially reduced. It was thought that if the weight on the extension were increased by the amount that clearly would be necessary to reduce the shortening, there would then be a serious risk of producing intractable ulcers, since the skin of a tabetic patient presumably could not be subjected to the same strain as that of a normal man. There was also some doubt as to whether any deficiency there might be

in the trophic nerve supply to the limb would adversely affect the normal processes of healing in the bone. No definite pronouncement on this point could be discovered in several text-books consulted, though one or two darkly hinted that consolidation of a fractured bone complicated by tabes might be very slow. Accordingly, after some discussion it was decided to perform an open operation in order to wire or plate the bones as seemed best at the time.

The patient's psychological state at this juncture was interesting to study. He was nervous and excitable, and showed a curious blend of fear and fortitude. His fear was that of death under an anæsthetic, and was inspired by a fortnight's meditation on the incidents of his past life. His courage was shown by his quite spontaneous suggestion that the operation should be done without any anæsthetic at all. It was explained to him that this would probably be an exceedingly unpleasant, if not actually painful, process, but he remained unshaken in his resolve. Any talk of an anæsthetic clearly produced in him such acute mental suffering that with some misgivings it was eventually decided, with the approval of Prof. Gask and Mr. Dunhill, to attempt the experiment which he had himself suggested. Trials with a pin showed that the skin of the thigh was quite analgesic, and what had gone before seemed to show that the same was true of the bone.

The operation was done exactly a fortnight after the patient's admission to hospital. A long incision was made through the skin and muscles on the outer side of the thigh, and a large quantity of serum, coloured brown with altered blood-pigment, was evacuated. The shaft of the femur was found to be much more comminuted than the bed-side X-ray plates had suggested, so that the middle of the thigh was nothing more than a parcel of fragments, and the application of a plate was out of the question. To replace and maintain the fragments in their proper position so as to overcome both the shortening and the eversion was exceedingly difficult, but eventually phosphor-bronze plaited wires were introduced through a series of holes drilled through the bone and securely tied at two levels. These seemed to hold the fragments together fairly well, and when the wound had been sutured and the limb replaced in the splint the position appeared to be improved.

The operation, which lasted for about an hour, was endured by the patient with the greatest courage, though obviously he suffered considerably. The pain was certainly not acute, but the handling of the bone caused great discomfort, and the increasing pallor of his face and lips showed that a certain degree of shock was being caused, though his pulse-rate after the operation was only 104. Yet very few words of complaint escaped him, and those

were mostly repinings for the folly which had brought him to his present pass. He afterwards assured me that he in no way regretted that the decision to operate without an anæsthetic had been carried to its conclusion.

The patient's later history was uneventful. Forebodings as to the possibility of delayed union were not justified, as it was found, six weeks from the date of the injury, that the bone was so well consolidated that it could be removed from the splint and put between sand-bags. Soon afterwards the patient was able to walk, with a caliper on the left leg. X-ray photographs showed that the position of the bones was greatly improved, and the shortening reduced to little more than an inch. After the lapse of five months the condition of the leg was not quite so satisfactory as before, as the callus that had been formed was evidently soft and had allowed slight displacement to occur in spite of the caliper. But there is every prospect that the final result will be reasonably good.

The records of this case, published by the kind permission of Prof. Gask, are put forward only as an example of the way in which incidental disease, usually to be regarded as an unfortunate complication, may sometimes be turned to good account in surgery. For this particular patient would certainly not have consented to undergoing an operation upon any other terms. In addition, it cannot often have happened that so extensive an operation has been performed with the sole aid of spirochætal analgesia, and no record of a similar case is known to me. The employment of this form of local analgesic is not to be recommended as a routine. It can, in fact, only be used when the patient, as in this instance, is afflicted with a somewhat peculiar psychology.

ADVERTISING.



FOLLOWING on the decision of the General Medical Council to suppress the indirect advertising by doctors, a protest meeting was recently called by a few members of the medical profession to inaugurate a vigorous advertising campaign.

The discussion was opened by Sir J. LE GRAND BOOSTEUR, who took as his text "Sweet are the uses of Advertisment." He maintained that the Profession must advertise or perish; for himself, he would not be satisfied until they made use of all the means at their command. Amongst other things, they must have the Electric Sign. (Cheers.) The Electric Sign was the natural evolution of the Red Lamp. (Hear, hear.)

In a burst of impassioned rhetoric he declared that he

looked forward to the day when Harley Street would be known as London's White Way; when from the houses of eminent surgeons will flash the legend, "You want the best Monkey Glands—We have them"; when the dull, respectable house of the distinguished physician will be illuminated by the words, "By appointment to H.M. the King," and when from the cosy residence of the Psycho-Analyst "Get rid of that Sex-Complex" will scintillate in Red, Blue and Gold. (Loud cheers.)

He was afraid that his audience would think he had allowed his imagination to run away with him—(cries of No! No! No!)—but no words could express his disgust at the retrograde resolution of the Medical Council. He would sum up in four words, and he did not apologise for the expression, "Advertise or be Damned!" (Loud applause.)

When the applause died down, a little man at the back of the hall rose and said that he had been much impressed by Sir Jasper's speech, and he suggested that as a prelude to the campaign the Armorial Bearings of Sir Jasper should be emblazoned on every house in Harley Street. For the benefit of the ignorant, he explained that the Arms were a Peacock Rampant on a Field of Clover, and underneath the motto "Nous nous Boostons." (Uproar and shouts of "Put him out.")

The uproar ceased as Sir ALWAYS WRIGHT rose; he said that as a Scientific Bacteriologist he wished his Empirical Brethren well in their campaign. He and his Pathological Colleagues had nothing to learn in the way of advertising. Only last week the discovery of the so-called Influenza Bacillus in America had been broadcasted by wireless. He commended the idea to them. (Hear, hear.) He would warn them, however, to be careful in their choice of a Publicity Agent; his own Agent (self-constituted), Mr. G. B. Very-Shaw, had indulged in some brilliant fireworks at his expense in a literary journal, and had to be castigated publicly by himself. (Laughter.) A deplorable procedure. (Hear, hear.) Above all they were not to employ a woman. A man is wrong nine times out of ten, and a woman eleven times. (Loud laughter.) He had told Lady Astor that. (Hear, hear.) He was writing another Counterblast against the Regiment of Women in any Places. (Voice: "Keep to the point.")

The essence of genius was to hold heterodox opinions and to express them dogmatically. He had always done that. (Hear, hear.) That was the best advertisement. Et Pronuntiare est Vivere. (Applause.)

Here two members of the audience rose and started speaking together—Mr. G. B. Very-Shaw and a lady; the latter being the handsomer of the two caught the Chairman's eye and he called on Dr. BETTY BRIGHTYES to address the meeting. She stated emphatically, after a slighting reference to Sir Always, that it was a scandal that a woman doctor was not allowed to have her portrait

published in the Society Journals. (Shame!) The *Sketch* wanted her. (Cheers.) The *Tatler* clamoured for her. (Loud cheers.) Why should they not be allowed to brighten the lives of others in this way. (Cries of "You shall.") Was a woman less good-looking because she had a medical degree? (Roars of No!) And overwhelmed by her reception she sat down incontinently.

Mr. VERY-SHAW took advantage of this sudden collapse to commence his speech. He sobered the meeting at once by announcing that he was a Pioneer in this matter as in all others; he had been advertising practitioners, chiefly unregistered, for years in the teeth of the Wickedest Trade Union in the country; lately he had been booming Sir Always, and Sir Always had been forced by the looming shadow of the Council to disown him. (Liar!) He doubted the wisdom of the desire of the Medical Profession to advertise; to advertise would be to magnify their blunders. (Voice: "We're not afraid of that.") The only people who could afford to advertise were the Osteopaths, the Herbalists, in short the Unregistered Practitioners. What would have become of the bubble reputations of Jenner, Pasteur and Lister if they had advertised! Deflated. This was followed by a violent uproar during which he was compelled to resume his seat.

Dr. ANNA LYSIS said that the position of the New Psychology was directly due to the extensive advertisement it had received in the Press. (Hear, hear.) Never had there been such a brilliant beginning for a new Science; the names of Freud and Jung were known everywhere. Indeed, Bliss was it in this dawn to be a Freud, but to be Jung was very Heaven. (Loud applause.) She was heart and soul in this movement; indeed, she believed that on it depended the livelihood of the Psycho-Analysts.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir CHARLES CUTLER, the eminent surgeon), whose dinner-hour was long since past, applied the closure at this juncture in a few well-chosen words; and after they had decided by an overwhelming majority to commence an active advertising campaign he adjourned the meeting with the announcement that Lord Rothermere, Sir Charles Higham and Mr. C. B. Cochran had been asked to serve on the Advisory Committee, and their acceptance would, he felt sure, ensure the success of their enterprise.

BART'S WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

SOME three thousand old Bart's men, Governors of the Hospital and relatives of those who lost their lives during the War, have been circulated with an invitation to subscribe to this Fund. In addition to the £1000 subscribed by the Medical Staff of the

Hospital, the following subscriptions have been received up to and including April 13th, 1923.

FIRST LIST.

	£	s.	d.
Garrod, Sir A. E., Oxford	5	5	0
Wooderson, H. D., London	10	10	0
Cripps, Harrison, London	5	5	0
Brown, T. Lloyd, Cuckfield	1	1	0
Rogers, Kenneth, Bromley	2	2	0
Gauvain, Sir Henry, Alton	2	2	0
Power, Sir D'Arcy, London	5	5	0
Paterson, W. B., London	2	2	0
Ormerod, J. A., London	5	5	0
Brash, J. B., London	2	2	0
Bumsted, H. J., Streatham	2	2	0
Champneys, Sir Francis, Uckfield	5	5	0
Shears, W., Catford	2	2	0
Wylls, W., Yarmouth	2	2	0
Barling, Sir Gilbert, Birmingham	2	2	0
Thorne, R. Thorne, Woking	1	1	0
Robertson, F. W., Bletchingley	1	0	0
Shoolbred, W. A., Chepstow	10	6	
Bennett, F. D., London	1	0	0
Daniel, F. P., Beaminstor	1	1	0
Lloyd, F. W., Windsor	1	0	0
Batterham, Capt. D. J., London	1	1	0
Ormerod, T. L., London	1	1	0
Lloyd, F. G., London	10	6	
Handson, C. P., London	1	1	0
Atkinson, E. M., London	1	1	0
Whiting, E. W., Ilford	1	1	0
Moses, D. A. H., London	2	2	0
Peters, A. E., Petersfield	1	1	0
Teichman, Oskar, Chislehurst	1	1	0
Morrison, Henry, Harrogate	1	1	0
Payne, J., Rowland, Cardiff	1	1	0
Herringham, Sir Wilmot, Witley	5	0	0
Hey Groves, W., Clifton	1	0	0
Slot, Gerald, London	1	1	0
Gosse, Philip, London	2	2	0
Pickard, Ransom, Exeter	5	0	0
Pagden, T. C., Horley	1	1	0
Stirling-Lee, C., Wolverhampton	1	1	0
Lowe, Godfrey, Lincoln	1	1	0
Watkins, D. F. S., Lincoln	1	1	0
Burfield, J., Norwich	1	1	0
Wilson, W. Etherington, Leatherhead	10	0	
Butler, H. Branston, Guildford	1	1	0
Doran, Alban, London	1	1	0
Willett, E. W., Hartfield	1	1	0
Weaver, F. K., Guildford	2	2	0
Phipps, E. V. A., Exmouth	1	1	0
Knight, C. V., Gloucester	1	1	0
Hughes, L. E., Cirencester	1	1	0
Kinney, H. G. M., St. Austell	3	3	0
Willett, Mrs. A., Turners Hill	5	0	0
Wood, E., Enfield	10	6	
Meade-King, R. L., Taunton	1	0	0
Jones, N. Black, Builth Wells	1	1	0
Laming-Evans, E., London	5	5	0
Archer, C. W., Hull	2	2	0
Cohen, Sir Herbert, Bt., London	3	3	0
Adams, J., Eastbourne	2	2	0
Sheehy, W. H. P., Totteridge	1	1	0
Anon	10	0	
Dennys, Col. G. W. O., Milford-on-Sea	10	0	
Brownlow, H. L., Henley-on-Thames	1	1	0
Holt, A. K., Henfield	1	1	0
Fox, E. H. B., Yealmpton	1	1	0
Donaldson, Malcolm, London	1	0	0
Keynes, G. L., London	1	1	0
Adams, John, London	1	1	0
Dickson, W. E., Bridgnorth	1	1	0
Griffith, J. R., Hove	1	1	0
Coleman, Frank, London	2	2	0
Willett, Frederic, Haywards Heath	10	6	
Furber, E. P., London	2	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Vaughan, Arthur, Diss	1	1	0
Sladden, Arthur, Swansea	1	1	0
Thornley, Robert, Beverley	1	1	0
Cripps, Mrs. G. Harrison, London	2	2	0
Fenton, J. E., Torquay	2	2	0
Taylor, A. W., Norwich	1	1	0
Cook, Herbert G., Cardiff	2	2	0
Fletcher, Sir Walter, London	1	0	0
Wright, J. C., Halifax	5	0	0
Strickland, Col. P., Bristol	1	0	0
Pracy, P. S., Atherstone	1	1	0
Crouch, C. P., Weston-super-Mare	1	1	0
Bennett, C. H. W., Sandback	1	1	0
Bevan, H. C., Skenfrith	10	6	
Fisher, J., Ham Common	10	0	
Dowsing, H. L., Hull	1	1	0
Cuthbert, C. F., Gloucester	5	5	0
Rundle, H., Southsea	2	2	0
Jukes, A., London	1	1	0
Maltby, H. W., London	1	1	0
Arkwright, H. T., London	3	0	0
Sandhurst, The Viscountess, London	3	3	0
Warner, Sir Courteney, Brettenham Park	1	1	0
Pinder, Sir J. Denison, London	5	0	0
Collins, G. Fletcher, Sutton Bridge	1	1	0
Whale, H. Lawson, London	1	0	0
Hutchens, H. J., Corbridge	2	2	0
O'Kinealy, Col., London	5	5	0
Hood, T., St. Albans	1	1	0
Bailey, R. Cozens, East Cowes	5	5	0
Wrangham, J. W., Rippenden	1	1	0
Barnesley, R. E., Newcastle-on-Tyne	1	1	0
Maingot, R. H., London	1	1	0
Corker, Maj.-Gen. T. M., London	1	1	0
Harris, Wolf, London	5	0	0
Harrison, Lt.-Col. C., London	2	2	0
Prance, C. H., Ashted	10	6	
Whitehead, B., Salisbury	1	1	0
Feiling, Anthony, London	2	2	0
Mason, John, Cross-in-Hand	1	0	0
Hay, K. R., London	1	1	0
Tweedie, A. R., Nottingham	1	1	0
Von Braun, R., Boreham Wood	5	5	0
Gutch, J., Ipswich	1	1	0
Dean, C. W., Lancaster	1	1	0
Fisher, H. H., Sittingbourne	1	1	0
Milner, S. W., Boncath	1	1	0
Terry, C. H., Bath	1	1	0
Armstrong-Dash, C. T., Addlestone	1	1	0
Levy, H. J., Merthyr Tydfil	1	1	0
Lloyd-Jones, J., London	1	1	0
Comber, Thornton, Catford	1	1	0
Adrian, E. D., Cambridge	2	2	0
Kerswill, H., Sandwich	1	1	0
Armstrong-Jones, Sir Robert, London	1	1	0
Wyndham, T. L., Thornton Heath	1	1	0
Willcocks, R. W., Chelmsford	10	6	
Coleman, F. S., London	10	0	
Wood, P., Crawley	10	0	
Sherrard, N., Beccles	1	1	0
Adams, P. E., Ealing	1	1	0
Lemon, H. E., Lewes	1	1	0
Sanders, C., Forest Gate	1	1	0
Gordon, Mervyn H., London	5	0	0
Osmond, T. E., London	1	1	0
Steedman, J. F., Streatham	1	1	0
Rosdale, G. H., London	2	2	0
Bourne, Geoffrey, London	1	1	0
Standage, Lt.-Col. R. F., Chorley Wood	3	3	0
Layton, Edwin, London	5	5	0
Wrangham, W. M., Bradford	2	2	0
Quick, H. E., Swansea	1	1	0
Lyon-Smith, G. L., Hove	1	1	0
Gibbins, H. B., Maidstone	3	3	0
Brook, Charles, Lincoln	2	2	0
Stretton, J. L. and J. W., Kidderminster	1	1	0
Hall, B., Colchester	1	1	0
Bowes, Gerald, Salisbury	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Cartridge, N. E. W., Hertford	1	1	0
Forbes, J. Graham, London	10	6	
Homa, B., London	1	1	0
Bradford, E. C., Horsham	1	1	0
Cazaly, Lt.-Col. W. H., South Nutfield	1	1	0
Amsden, Walter, London	1	1	0
Whiteford, C., Hamilton, Plymouth	2	2	0
Odell, W., Torquay	10	6	
Church, Sir W. S., Hatfield	2	2	0
Stone, G. K., London	1	1	0
Hassard, E. M., Folkestone	1	0	0

STUDENTS' UNION.

GOLF.

Match v. University College Hospital at Sandy Lodge.

H. Smith	0	Clayton (1 up)	1
J. H. T. Davies (1 up)	1	Ilsey	0
J. G. Cox	0	Deighton (3 & 2)	1
Chillingworth	0	O'Malley (5 & 3)	1
Houfton (6 & 4)	1	Connell	0
Barnes (2 & 1)	1	Harris	0
J. Holmes	0	Duck (3 & 1)	1
Francis (9 & 8)	1	Harrold	0
Davies and Chillingworth	0	Clayton and Deighton (3 & 2)	1
H. Smith and J. G. Cox (6 & 4)	1	Ilsey and Connell	0
Houfton and Barnes (6 & 5)	1	Duck and Harrold	0
6		5	

Two competitions are now being held: the "Girling Ball" Challenge Cup—a knock-out tournament on handicap—and a "Staff and Student" foursome tournament on handicap.

Great enthusiasm is being displayed by the members of the Senior Staff in the latter competition.

ATHLETIC CLUB

The Hospital Sports this year will be held at Winchmore Hill on May 26th (Saturday). It is hoped, from the results, to send a good team to represent the Hospital at the United Hospitals Sports.

All who can should enter for the races (details of which are posted in the Abernethian Room). All races and field events will be handicaps, less the 100 yards and 220 yards, but those wishing to compete for any challenge cup must start from "scratch." Entries close on May 2nd.

BOXING CLUB.

At the Inter-Hospital Boxing Competition held at the National Sporting Club on Friday, March 23rd, the following gentlemen represented "Bart.'s": Heavy weight, E. S. Vergette; light heavy weight, L. Colenso Jones; middle weight, G. H. Rosedale; welter weight, T. M. Marcuse; light weight, M. J. Malley; fly weight, E. V. Barkin.

The Hospital did not secure the Inter-Hospital Challenge Cup, though well represented in each weight.

Both E. S. Vergette and T. M. Marcuse are to be congratulated on their contests, both winning their weights, and, incidentally, silver medals, this being the first year in which the U.H.B.C. has given prizes. Both these gentlemen have been awarded Honours Colours for Boxing.

The coming season, we hope, will bring more success—and the Cup!

SWIMMING CLUB.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Swimming Club the following officers were elected for the season 1923-24:

President: Dr. J. H. Drysdale.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. R. M. Vick, Dr. C. M. Hinds Howell, Dr. D. M. Stone.

Captain: N. A. Jory. Hon. Sec.: G. D. Drury.

Committee: G. H. Day, M. J. Harker, D. A. Abernethy, R. T. Payne.

For the last three seasons the Club has suffered from lack of instruction in water-polo. This year we have several new members who know the game thoroughly, so that, with practice, we should do well in the Inter-Hospital Cup-ties.

The Pitfield Street Baths are our present headquarters, and members can get a polo ball for practice from the attendant. There is a good list of friendly matches this year, and practices are held every Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. All freshmen are cordially invited to come along. A good goal-keeper is urgently needed. All applicants for this post should be able to swim.

BOAT CLUB.

The Inter-Hospital Races (Eights and Coxed Fours) will be rowed this year on May 11th, at about 2.30 p.m.

Thanks to the good offices of the Students' Union Council in arranging for members of the Hospital to join the London Rowing Club, the Boat Club this year is in a better all-round position than it has been for some time past.

Two eights and a four are now going out regularly.

The Senior VIII, which contains several men who rowed in their 1st College crews at Oxford or Cambridge, is being coached by Mr. Law, a Cambridge Blue, and is reported to be doing well.

The Junior IV has not been together very long, but is rapidly overcoming this disadvantage, and is shaping very well.

The Junior VIII consists almost entirely of new men, which is the most satisfactory thing of all; for the real strength of a Club rests, not on its senior members, but on the keenness and energy of its new men.

We are informed by the Secretary of the United Hospitals Boat Club that a number of seats have been reserved for Bart.'s men on a launch which follows the races. Tickets may be obtained from the Captain or Secretary of the Hospital Club.

UNITED HOSPITALS HARE AND HOUNDS.

ANNUAL RACE FOR THE KENT HUGHES CUP.

This event was held on Wednesday, March 21st, over a 7-mile course, starting from the Bull's Head, Chislehurst. Four Hospitals competed, making a field of 30 runners.

Placings.—(1) R. C. Lightwood, K.C.H.; (2) J. G. S. Thomas, Guy's; (3) M. E. M. Jays, Guy's; (4) L. G. Housden, Guy's; (5) J. D. S. Thomas, Guy's; (6) D. A. Wilson, Middlesex; (7) J. L. Beagley, Bart.'s; (8) R. H. Yelf, K.C.H.; (9) L. J. Faull, Guy's; (10) J. L. Livingstone, K.C.H.; (11) W. W. Darley, Bart.'s; (12) H. M. Royce-Jones, Middlesex; (13) A. Simpson, K.C.H.; (14) W. R. Chapman, K.C.H.; (15) J. E. Snow, Bart.'s; (16) J. R. Trees, Middlesex; (17) R. G. West, Bart.'s; (18) R. J. K. Chatty, Middlesex; (19) K. F. Mills, Middlesex; (20) O. H. C. Bellerby, Bart.'s.

Team placing:

Guy's	2, 3, 4, 5, 9 = 23 points.
K.C.H.	1, 8, 10, 13, 14 = 46 "
Bart.'s	7, 11, 15, 17, 20 = 70 "
Middlesex	6, 12, 16, 18, 19 = 71 "

REVIEWS.

PRACTICAL MIDWIFERY. By GIBBON FITZGIBBON, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O.(Dub. Univ.), F.R.C.P.I., L.M. (London: J. & A. Churchill.) Pp. 534. 175 Illustrations. Price 16s. net.

A book from the Master of the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, can never be neglected, and a book on practical midwifery is likely to be particularly informing. Dr. Fitzgibbon has supplied us with an instructive book, the more interesting since it differs in its details of technique considerably from the London practice.

We entirely agree with the Master of the Rotunda in his demand for a trial of labour in primiparæ and even often in multiparæ with contracted pelves before Cæsarian section is advised; "without this the majority of cases will be submitted to the operation when

pelvic delivery would have been successful both for the mother and the infant." We believe that there is at the present day far too great a tendency, especially in institutional work, to perform Caesarian section. The clerk who sees this done will not be able in many cases to advise the operation in the country. He will have to grapple with the difficulties of delivery *per vias naturales*.

The author gives an interesting account of induction of labour by inserting one soft rubber tube into the uterus—a method he has used for the last twelve years.

We do not believe that Hastings Tweedy's method of raising a depressed fracture by means of one blade of a bullet forceps should be used in all cases—often the depression is cured without manipulation. The book is well prepared and very free from mistakes. It is stimulating and useful.

ELECTRIC IONIZATION. By A. R. FRIEL, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Aural Specialist, Lissonia and Almeric Paget Ionisation Clinics for Otorrhoea; Aural Specialist, Ministry of Pensions Board, London Districts. (Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Ltd.) Second Edition. Pp. 132. Price 8s.

The second edition of this book contains two new chapters, one on the treatment of endometritis by zinc ions and the other on the treatment of pyorrhoea by the same method. These have been written respectively by Dr. Bouchet, of Paris, and Mr. Sturridge. As in the first edition, the subject of ionisation is considered first from the point of view of the physical principles involved. The necessary apparatus is then described and the properties of various ions are considered. The diseases and morbid conditions which may be treated by ionisation are then described, and the author gives the details of the methods of application and states the results that may be expected. He pays chief attention to the zinc ion and its uses for disinfection of wounds, sinuses and various cavities, particularly the middle ear. The chapter entitled "Zinc Ionisation as a Disinfectant in Selected Cases of Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media" is the longest in the book. The author describes the type of case which should be selected for treatment, and gives full details of the method which he has adopted. The results which he has obtained are remarkably good, and the value of the zinc ion for chronic otorrhoea seems to be established. The book can be recommended to those who wish to learn the principles and practise of ionisation, and to those who have to treat chronic suppurative otitis media.

GREEN'S MANUAL OF PATHOLOGY AND MORBID ANATOMY. By W. CECIL BOSANQUET, M.D., F.R.C.P., and G. S. WILSON, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H. (London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox.) Thirteenth edition. Revised and Enlarged. Demy 8vo. Pp. viii + 614. Seven Coloured Plates and many figures in the text. Price 21s. net.

The popularity of this book continues and doubtless will continue. Most men up for their final examination are reluctant to plunge into the largest text-books on pathology, and find in "Green" a clear account of what they need to know with very little superfluous matter. Where morbid anatomy is concerned, the subject-matter is good and up-to-date without being unorthodox. But in the region of morbid physiology the book falls lamentably short. We read in the preface that "many portions have been practically re-written." Let us pray that in the next edition this fate may befall the section on diabetes. The arrangement leaves something to be desired. Thus the disorders of the endocrine glands and deficiency diseases are included under "Protein Intoxication and Allied Conditions"; anaphylaxis is separated from immunity by several chapters; and the bacteria are described in a rather haphazard order. The illustrations are good and useful. There are two new coloured plates illustrating acute and chronic inflammatory conditions; judging by the explanation opposite it, Plate IIb (p. 324) has been turned upside down.

THE "NAUHEIM" TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE HEART AND VESSELS IN ENGLAND. By LESLIE THORNE-THORNE, M.D. (London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox.) Sixth Edition. Pp. vi + 232. Price 7s. 6d. net.

In this work the reader may obtain a detailed account of the methods of administering "Nauheim baths" in this country, together with descriptions of resistance exercises. The greater part of the book is, however, occupied by a discussion of the valuable results which ensue from these methods. The author would do well to remember that an immoderate enthusiasm for a perfectly good theory or mode of treatment inevitably produces a violent

reaction on the part of the reader. An attitude of scepticism thus aroused will in no way be modified by the eighty (mostly normal) polygraphic tracings, which in this instance are produced to support the author's case.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFICATED BLIND MASSEURS: A LETTER FROM SIR ROBERT JONES.

To the Editor of the 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal.'

DEAR SIR,—I am very interested in the work of the Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs, of which I have the pleasure to be President, and I should be very grateful if you could find space in your valuable journal to publish this letter.

The Association has recently published leaflets showing the locations of its members in London and all parts of the British Isles. May I venture to suggest that all registered medical practitioners would do well to obtain copies from the Secretary of the Association, 224-6-8, Great Portland Street, London, W. 1.

These leaflets show that members of the Association, both masseurs and masseuses, are established in practically all the large towns, as well as in all parts of London and the suburbs. As massage is work which it is generally recognised can be most efficiently carried out by properly trained blind people, those doctors who can see their way to the employment of the members of the Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs will be aiding in a work of national importance.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT JONES.

GIANT SWIMMING GALA.

To the Editor of the 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal.'

DEAR SIR,—I should be very glad if I might bring before the notice of your readers the fact that the United Hospitals Swimming Club, together with the swimming clubs of the Stock Exchange, The United Banks, The United Insurances and the Old Boys' Association, are holding a Giant Charity Gala at the Pitfield Street Baths on Thursday evening, June 21st.

The charity organisations which will benefit are as follows: Invalid Children's Aid Society, Insurance Clerks' Orphanage, Working Lads' Federation, Dr. Barnardo's Homes and the Waterloo Road Hospital.

In order that the entire proceeds of the entertainment should go to these charities it has been agreed that each of the promoting clubs should raise £10 to defray the expenses incurred in organisation. We therefore ask for donations in order that the United Hospitals may bear their part. All sums, both great and small, will be very welcome, and should be handed to the Hon. Secretary of the Hospital Swimming Club, or sent direct to me at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. If over £10 the surplus donations will be handed over to the charities mentioned.

Yours sincerely,

G. H. DAY

(Hon. Sec., U.H.S.C.).

RECENT BOOKS AND PAPERS BY ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MEN.

BOUSFIELD, PAUL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. *The Omnipotent Self*. London: Kegan Paul & Co.

CLARE, A. J., M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P. "The Properties of Certain 'Colloidal' Preparations of Metals." *British Medical Journal*, February 17th, 1923.

— "The Scientific Basis for Non-Specific Protein Therapy." *Ibid.*, February 24th, 1923.

COOPER, PERCY R., M.D., B.Sc.(Lond.), F.R.C.S. "A Case of Primary Polycythæmia Rubra with Splenomegaly." *Clinical Journal*, March 21st, 1923.

CUTHBERT, C. FIRMIN, F.R.C.S. "Heredity in Alcaptonuria." *Lancet*, March 24th, 1923.

DALE, H. H., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. (C. F. HADFIELD, M.D., and H. KING, D.Sc.). "The Anæsthetic Action of Pure Ether." *Ibid.*, March 3rd, 1923.

DAVIES, IVOR J., M.D., M.R.C.P. "Bronchiectasis with Unusual Complications." *British Medical Journal*, March 3rd, 1923.

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DUNDAS-GRANT, SIR JAMES, K.B.E., M.D. "A Feather in the Parotid Duct." *British Medical Journal*, March 10th, 1923.

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- LEMARCHAND, A. W., M.R.C.S. "Fracture of the Head of the Fibula." *Ibid.*, March 3rd, 1923.
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- MORTON, CHARLES A., F.R.C.S. "Malignant Disease of the Breast: with Special Reference to the Supra-clavicular Extension of the Operation." *British Medical Journal*, February 3rd, 1923.
- NIXON, J. A., C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P. *The Debt of Medicine to the Fine Arts*. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith, Ltd.
- NOON, CHARLES, F.R.C.S. "Excision of the Fibula in Amputations below the Knee-joint." *British Medical Journal*, March 3rd, 1923.
- PERKINS, ROWLAND J., M.D., M.R.C.P. (and G. BRUCE WHITE, M.B., Ch.M.). "Rheumatoid Arthritis treated with Intravenous Bacillus Coli Vaccine." *Ibid.*, March 10th, 1923.
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- SCRIPTURE, E. W., M.D. "Early Diagnosis and Treatment of Disseminated Sclerosis." *Practitioner*, March, 1923.
- THORNE-THORNE, LESLIE, M.D., B.S. (Durham), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. *The "Naheim" Treatment of Diseases of the Heart and Vessels in England*. 6th Edition. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox.
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EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Second Examination, March, 1923. Part I.

J. H. Attwood, S. Behrman, A. Clark, W. A. Clark, N. E. Cook, W. V. Cruden, E. S. Curtiss, E. G. C. Darke, C. A. Day, L. F. Day, J. Dean, C. W. L. de Souza, M. R. Ernst, E. S. Evans, F. M. M. Eyton-Jones, W. P. Greenwood, F. P. Guilfoyle, T. H. Hobbes, J. W. O. Holmes, H. E. McLaughlin, W. C. Munro, M. M. Posel, J. H. O. Roberts, S. F. Russell, C. J. Sanderson, D. Stanley-Jones, C. B. V. Tait, H. O. White, C. S. Wise.

Part II.

E. Bacon, H. C. Boyde, A. G. Chamberlain, B. W. Cross, P. E. J. Cutting, D. A. Dewhurst, J. D. Dillon, O. F. Farndon, R. R. Fells, A. E. Fraser-Smith, E. A. Freeman, W. F. Gaisford, B. M. C. Gilsenan, L. Holmes, G. E. Hughes, C. L. Hunt, R. H. Knight, H. P. Lehman, J. R. Macdougall, M. L. Maley, W. S. Morgan, W. Ogden, H. J. Seddon, H. N. Seymour-Isaacs, H. Simmonds, L. G. Smith, R. K. Smith, E. A. White, J. S. Whittton.

CONJOINT EXAMINING BOARD.

First Examination, March, 1923.

Chemistry.—A. P. Gaston, H. J. Romer, H. M. Willoughby, R. Zeitlin.

Physics.—H. M. Willoughby, J. S. H. Wilson, H. D. K. Wright, R. Zeitlin.

Biology.—E. H. Antoniadis, I. Byer, A. L. Climer, B. W. Cooke, C. D. del de Labilliere, J. G. Galt, F. R. B. H. Kennedy, B. Kettle, K. Knowles, E. G. Laurence, W. A. R. Mailer, L. G. M. Page, I. E. Phelps, A. de la C. Russian, J. M. Taylor, R. J. G. Williams.

Second Examination.

Part I. Anatomy and Physiology.—J. C. H. Baird, J. V. Bennehr, W. F. D. Benton, R. W. Boyce, J. G. Cox, W. S. Hinton, B. L. Hodge, B. B. Hosford, P. B. P. Mellowes (*), W. E. Morgan, C. E. Ogden, J. G. Paley, W. E. H. Quennell, D. P. Simpson, P. R. Viviers, W. B. Webster, T. P. Williams.

Part II. Materia Medica and Pharmacology.—J. V. Bannehr, G. Dietrich, R. Green, H. T. J. Hynes, T. E. Ryves, J. Spencer, J. S. Spickett, T. H. Wehlburg.

(*) Physiology only.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

ARNOLD, F. S., Painswick, Glos.

BURKE, G. T., Major I.M.S., 3, Edensor Road, Eastbourne (temporary).

CURREY, E. F. N., 9, Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.

DAVIES, J. LLEWELLYN, F.R.C.S., St. Peter's Hospital, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

ECCLES, H. A., Tregorland, St. Mawes, Cornwall.

HOSKEN, J. G. F., Uley, near Dursley, Gloucestershire.

MELLE, B. G., Clonmel Chambers, corner of Eloff and Market Streets, Johannesburg, S.A.

O'KINEALY, Lt.-Col. I.M.S., 113, Harley Street, W. 1.

SANGER, F., Far Leys, Tantworth-in-Arden, near Birmingham.

SPEECHLEY, A. J. L., Stanton House, 6, Fosse Road Central, Leicester.

STAWELL, R. de S., Agan Trigva, Falmouth.

VAN HEERDEN, J. A., 20, Robinson Road, Queenstown, S. Africa.

APPOINTMENTS.

CATFORD, E., Capt. R.A.M.C., appointed House-Physician, Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway Road.

DAVENPORT, R. C., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., appointed Assistant Surgeon, Western Ophthalmic Hospital.

DAVIES, J. LLEWELLYN, F.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon, St. Peter's Hospital, Covent Garden.

FAIRBAIRN, D. C., M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Physician, Brompton Hospital for Consumption.

BIRTHS.

DOBSON.—On April 18th, at 71, Holland Park Avenue, W., Rosetta, wife of Eric L. Dobson, of a son.

GRIFFITH.—On April 7th, at 13, Brunswick Square, Hove, to Elsie Maud (née Visick) and John R. Griffith—a son.

MACKENZIE.—On March 28th, at 1, Camden Terrace, Manningham Lane, Bradford, the wife of Colin Mackenzie, O.B.E., F.R.C.S., of a son.

NELIGAN.—On March 28th, at the British Legation, Teheran, to Dr. A. R. and Mrs. Neligan—a daughter.

NETTLEFIELD.—On March 18th, to Dr. and Mrs. Nettlefield, of Theyden House, Eye, Suffolk—a daughter.

SCOTT.—On April 17th, at Shiplake, Poole Road, Bournemouth, the wife of M. Bodley Scott, of a son.

YOUNG.—On April 4th, at a nursing home, Newquay, Cornwall, the wife of Dr. F. P. Young—a son.

MARRIAGES.

MATTHEWS—RAMSBOTHAM.—On February 28th, at Cairo, Lieut.-Col. E. A. C. Matthews, I.M.S., to Lucy, daughter of the late Lieut. T. Ramsbotham, R.N., of Crowborough, Sussex.

OWEN—ASHTON.—At Mentone, France, on March 31st, Hugh Brindley Owen, eldest son of the late Hugh Owen, of Conway, N. Wales, to Olive Ashton, daughter of the late William Hubert Ashton and Mrs. Ashton, of Hull.

DEATH.

WALLER.—On March 29th, 1923, at Hallbarn, Forest Road, Moseley, Birmingham, Herbert Ewan Waller, aged 48 years.

NOTICE.

All Communications, Articles, Letters, Notices, or Books for review should be forwarded, accompanied by the name of the sender, to the Editor, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL JOURNAL, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C.

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